

Harding is Made President in Simple Ceremony; No League, Ample Tariff and Prosperity His Creed

Berlin Will Make Allies New Offer

Germans Preparing to Meet Ultimatum With Proposal to Raise More Revenues, London Says

Anxious to Prevent Heavy Punishment

Press, However, Clamors for Government Rejection of Entente Demand

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, March 4.—The Berlin delegation, through one of its members, indicated tonight that the German government was looking forward to meeting the Allied ultimatum, when it expires Monday, with a new offer for the payment of the reparations bill.

"There will be no abrupt termination of these negotiations," this member said to The Tribune correspondent.

Although the nature of the new offer, which the Germans believe was made possible by Premier Lloyd George's speech yesterday, is a matter of conjecture, one of the German delegates explained that the Berlin government was conferring with financial experts on a new basis of taxation in Germany upon which more revenues might possibly be raised. The Germans may endeavor to play for time by asking for an extension of the Allied ultimatum.

Berlin dispatches, while reflecting consternation at the firm attitude of the Allies, indicate that the German government is most anxious to prevent the application of the punitive measures threatened.

Atmosphere Less Strained

There is a distinct air of relaxation at both German headquarters and in Allied councils to-day, contrasting sharply with yesterday's strained atmosphere. The Germans in London lay special stress upon Premier Lloyd George's references to the responsibility for the war, which have apparently been dropped, and part of Foreign Minister Simon's speech Monday undoubtedly will be devoted to an attempt to disclaim too great a measure of blame on the part of Germany. However, the Germans are cheerful and are again smiling.

It looks now as if the preliminaries were over and that both sides are ready to get down to business.

Special Cable to The Tribune
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BERLIN, March 4.—Germany is adamant in her refusal to yield to the Entente's reparations demands. With all hope of reaching a compromise, the German government has decided to go to the London conference at hand, there was every indication to-day that Germany will reject the Allied ultimatum and submit to the penalties threatened.

The German press is a unit in urging the government not to yield. On this point is striking in its comments of this morning's newspapers. Both the Majority and the Independents join strongly in the chorus of no surrender. The Communists, through their organ, the Rote Fahne, call upon the working class not to yield, and to overthrow the present government and conclude an alliance with Soviet Russia against the Entente.

Everywhere is displayed determination to endure the worst the Entente can inflict. Occupation of Duisburg, Ruhrort and Düsseldorf and the eastern Rhine in all circles as a tremendously serious matter. Germany's economic recovery, but are accepted as things that must be endured rather than the more striking than the contrast between the present crisis and the time when the peace treaty was ratified. Vorwärts this morning has special emphasis on this point, saying:

Labor Backing Government

"There is a gratifying contrast between to-day and the days of Weimar. The working classes are now turning unanimously against the Paris proposals."

Vorwärts clinches this by noting the fact that the Freiheit, organ of the Independent Socialists, has clamored vociferously for the rejection of the peace treaty, "has now rejected the thought of submission to the dictation of the Entente."

Chaos and Anarchy

"Chaos and anarchy again threatening the world as a result of the Imperialistic policy of France. The war with vast social convulsions, but its enormous increase of social tensions in all countries, and the governments which are negotiating in London to-day probably will in a short time find themselves impotent in the presence of the forces which they are setting in motion."

Warns Allies of Peril

Vorwärts says that the German people are fully aware of the enormous dangers that the Paris decision entails for their existence. "This fact alone makes the unanimous resistance of the German proletariat," says the Majority Socialist organ, "should suffice to show the Entente what a mistake it would be to speculate upon a repetition of the events of May-June, 1919."

Vorwärts reminds Premier Lloyd George that "Germany's recognition of her sole responsibility for the war, in the peace treaty, is without moral or

People Left In No Doubt On Policies

Views of New President on International and Domestic Questions Are Sharply Defined

This Ends League, Johnson Declares

Comment Is Generally Favorable; Democrats Join in Commending Views

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In straightforward, unmistakable language Warren G. Harding, in his inaugural address to-day, told the American people and the world just where this country will stand for the next four years on most of the vital questions confronting the country.

He made it clear again, as he did repeatedly during the campaign, that there is not the slightest chance of this nation joining the proposed League of Nations. He went further and placed sharp and definite limitations on the extent to which this country would participate in any association.

The limit is always to be, he declared in so many words, that this country will always reserve to itself the right to do whatever it thinks right in any emergency. This will be regardless of what may be the opinions of representatives of the various nations in any association.

Stand for Adequate Protection

No doubt was left in the minds of his hearers as to his attitude on the question of the tariff. There has been strong agitation, notably on the part of some of the big manufacturers, for reciprocity instead of a high tariff wall. Mr. Harding is not in sympathy with that line of reasoning to which former advocates of high protection have been converted since the United States has become a creditor nation. He believes in a high measure of protection for American industry and in the development to the highest extent of the home market.



Warren G. Harding taking the oath as President of the United States on the east portico of the Capitol. Chief Justice Edward D. White, who swore in the nation's new Chief Executive, is shown with upraised hand on the left.

3 Generations Of Coolidges See Calvin Sworn In

Two Sons, Wife and Father Interested Spectators as He Takes the Oath as Vice-President of U. S.

5th Induction Into Office

Grandfather and Boys Take Affair Placidly, but They Watch Kin Appraisingly

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
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WASHINGTON, March 4.—Calvin Coolidge became Vice-President of the United States to-day, just before Warren G. Harding was sworn in as President. The former governor of Massachusetts, who achieved national fame for his handling of the police strike situation in Boston and whose nomination at Chicago, which was so surprising to the leaders, was so utterly unengendered that it seems to bear the earmarks of destiny, is now second only to President Harding in the new Administration.

In a clear, resonant voice Mr. Coolidge took the oath of office as Vice-President in the presence of a distinguished gathering of Senators, representatives, members of the Supreme Court of the United States and the diplomatic representatives of foreign governments.

Mr. Coolidge, a seasoned parliamentarian, went through the ordeal with his usual calmness, and immediately fitted into the situation as if he were a veteran in the Washington harness.

Breakfast Purely Family Affair

The Coolidges breakfasted at the Willard at 7 a. m. It was strictly a family affair, only Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge, Colonel John C. Coolidge, father of the Vice-President, and the two boys, John and Calvin Jr. being present.

The Coolidge boys began a minute inspection of the Vice-Presidential suite immediately after breakfast. Nothing escaped them. They rode up and down the elevators many times, chased one another through Peacock Alley and took a walk up Pennsylvania Avenue, but returned on schedule time.

After breakfast they addressed a score or more of souvenir postcards they had bought to boy and girl friends in Northampton, Mass. Both boys are quite proficient in handling the typewriter.

At 10 a. m. Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge left their apartment to join the Hardings on the second floor of the hotel. There they met the inauguration committee, headed by Senator Knox, and after they were introduced Mr. Harding and Mr. Coolidge chatted about matters of mutual interest. Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge's father and the two boys went immediately to the Senate gallery, where seats had been reserved for them.

Colonel John C. Coolidge, the Governor's father, watched the ceremony with serious gaze. The Coolidges are not a demonstrative clan and one could not tell, watching the Colonel's expression, what impression the solemn ceremony had made on him. He has

Wilson a Pathetic Figure as He Retires In an Atmosphere of Deep Sympathy

Waning Strength Deserts Him and He Is Forced to Forego Attendance at Inauguration Ceremony

By Arthur Chapman

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson, outgoing President of the United States, furnished much of the dramatic element for to-day's inaugural ceremonies, which were among the simplest and the most gripping that Washington has ever staged. It was not the sort of drama Mr. Wilson would have chosen to furnish. No doubt to go out of office in an atmosphere of pity would have been the last thing he would have wished. Yet there was no choice in the matter. Up to the last minute he had thought it would be possible for him to go through with all the inaugural formalities, which are nearly as exacting for the retiring as for the incoming President. But with the inauguration hour near, and with his successor at hand, manifesting grave concern lest the stricken man attempt too much, Mr. Wilson was compelled to admit that he could not go on.

Mr. Wilson, despite physical hardships, has not lost his sense of humor. In telling Senator Knox that he would be unable to climb the stairs to the Senate chamber, the scene of peace treaty battles, to witness the inauguration of Vice-President Coolidge, the outgoing Chief Executive said: "The Senate has thrown me down, but I'm not going to fall down."

Walks With Marked Limp

A few minutes later Mr. Wilson, walking with a decided limp and pausing once as if to gather failing reserves of strength, made his way out of the Capitol. He walked slowly on this last trip, surrounded by members of his official family, and followed by Mrs.

Winner of Bet Joins "Electric Plate Order"

Gets Wheelbarrow Ride, but Soars When Loser Turns On the Current

CALDWELL, N. J., March 4.—Joseph Moore, boss plumber and Democrat, observed inauguration day by paying an election bet. The rest of the town observed the day by watching him do it.

Moore wheeled the winner of the bet, Harry Williams, boss carpenter, from the birthplace of Grover Cleveland, on Bloomfield Avenue, to the end of the trolley line, a distance of half a mile, in a wheelbarrow. An artificial elephant and a life and drum corps took part in the parade.

It took place at 8:30 p. m., and in the course of it a summons was served on Moore for failing to have a tail-light on the wheelbarrow. Unknown to Williams, however, he had an electric plate on it connected with a storage battery, and as soon as he reached the reviewing stand he turned on the current. The winner of the bet soared upward with an expression of dismay on his countenance and the brand of the electric plate imprinted elsewhere.

Gives Away His Surplus To Avoid Saving Money

Philadelphia Transit Head Wants Son to Have Fun of Making His Own Way

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Thomas Mitten, president of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, told a committee representing the cooperative organization of the company's employees to-night that he had no desire to accumulate money, and that at the end of every year he gives away whatever surplus he may have accumulated.

"Too much money is a bad thing," Mr. Mitten told his employees. "I have all the money I need, but I like the battle of life. I have no desire to pile up a great amount of money."

Mr. Mitten added that he does not wish to deprive his son, Dr. A. A. Mitten, of any of the pleasures of life or of making money. "Therefore, I will not leave him any when I die," Mr. Mitten said.

Kills Wife and Himself As Child Runs for Help

Daughter, Ill, Tries in Vain to Prevent Jealousy Leading to the Tragedy

Eight-year-old Abbie Cuniffe ran screaming down the stairs of her home at 226 East Eighty-fifth Street yesterday. She begged William Bescher, the janitor, to go to their apartment at once. Something terrible was going to happen if he didn't, she said.

Bescher ran upstairs. He found Edward Cuniffe and his wife, Abbie, had been quarreling so bitterly that she had jumped out of bed, although she was sick, to try to stop them. Cuniffe had seized the hammer, crying: "I'll end it all now!" she said, as she ran from the room.

She is one of five children, ranging in age from thirteen years to three. Their father was employed as a motorman on the Fifty-ninth Street car line. According to Cuniffe's brother-in-law, he was almost insanely jealous and had accused his wife of receiving the attentions of a younger man.

New Cabinet Is Confirmed In 10 Minutes

Harding Breaks Precedent by Personally Presenting Names to Senate After the Inaugural Ceremonies

Coolidge Starts Work

Vice-President Presides and Handles Business Well and With Dispatch

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
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WASHINGTON, March 4.—The entire membership of the Harding Cabinet was confirmed in less than ten minutes by the Senate this afternoon and that without objection.

President Harding followed a precedent established by George Washington, but disregarded since, by going into the Senate chamber in executive session soon after he had concluded his inaugural address and personally presenting the nominations for the Cabinet. He made a brief, felicitous speech, expressing the wish for close and harmonious relations with the Senate.

Thereupon he retired from the chamber and left the Capitol, and the Senate acted with promptitude which no one had expected. Albert B. Fall, who is the new Secretary of Interior, and who was in the chamber at the executive session, resigned from the Senate. As a courtesy to a member of the body he was confirmed first. Before the Senate acted, however, Senators good naturedly ordered him to "get out." John W. Weeks was then confirmed as a former member of the Senate. After Mr. Fall and Mr. Weeks had been confirmed, the remainder of the list were approved in the usual order, beginning with the confirmation of Charles E. Hughes as Secretary of State. The new Cabinet in order of rank is:

Secretary of State—Charles Evans Hughes.
Secretary of the Treasury—Andrew W. Mellon.
Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.
Attorney General—Harry M. Daugherty.
Postmaster General—Will H. Hays.
Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Secretary of the Interior—Albert B. Fall.
Secretary of Agriculture—Henry C. Wallace.
Secretary of Commerce—Herbert C. Hoover.
Secretary of Labor—James J. Davis.

The expectation in some quarters that Senator Reed would oppose Herbert C. Hoover was not realized. It had been generally anticipated that the nominations would be sent in tomorrow and confirmations would be made Saturday. Senator Reed will be out of the city Saturday to attend the funeral of Champ Clark. A number of other Senators also will attend the funeral and this was one of the reasons why it was deemed desirable to bring about confirmations this afternoon.

The course taken by President Harding in personally presenting the nominations to the Senate was an exemplification of the fact that as a

Usual Pomp Absent From Inauguration

Single Troop of Cavalry Escorts the Five Automobiles That Constitute the Entire Parade

Throng on Streets The Only Feature

New Administration Functions at Once as Officials Assume Posts

By Boyden R. Sparkes

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Warren Gamaliel Harding became the twenty-ninth President of the United States to-day at 1:18 p. m. in an inaugural ceremony as simple as could be devised. He took the oath of office just eight years to the minute from the time when President Wilson began his first term. The guttering marchers of other days were absent. The uniformed brass bands and tens of thousands of soldiers and sailors were missing from the broad paving of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Instead, there was a single squadron of cavalry in field service uniforms and barracks caps acting as escort for five automobiles. That was all. There remained one feature of other inaugurations. From White House to Capitol the sidewalks were covered with people, people representative of the voters whose wish, expressed through the ballot boxes last November had its reaction to-day in the shift of authority from the hands of Woodrow Wilson to those of Warren G. Harding.

White House Gates Opened

At twilight the gates of the White House were opened to the public for the first time since the United States joined in the war against Germany. Inside at the executive desk of the President sat the man that the people of Marion, Ohio, have known as the editor of The Marion Daily Star. He had opened the books and settled down to business, just as he promised to do when the nomination of his party was given to him.

While President Harding worked at his desk the ten members of his Cabinet were at work in their departments. The responsible government promised in the months of the campaign was functioning with the smoothness of a machine. In the morning the government of the United States was in Democratic hands. When the sun was on its downward arc the Harding Administration had complete charge, and had meshed gears with the upper house of Congress.

Nomination Pledge Reiterated

Renewing the pledge made in his speech accepting the Republican party's nomination, President Harding in his inaugural address said: "We are ready to associate ourselves with the nations of the earth, great and small, for conference, for counsel, to seek, to express views of world opinion, to recommend a way to approximate disarmament, to relieve the crushing burdens of military and naval establishments."

This was at once a denial of intention to enter the League of Nations as negotiated at Versailles and a pledge to work for the association of free nations repeatedly promised throughout the pre-election campaign.

A protective tariff that will protect American industries from competition with nations where a lower standard of living prevails was assured by President Harding when he said: "There is no assumption of fallacy in the theory of banded protection. The American standards require our higher production costs to be met."

By a strange freak of acoustics, colliding with the mechanical voice amplifier by which the President's voice was made audible to almost the entire throng, each of his words was repeated by echo a full second after leaving his lips.

War Taxation To Be Relieved

"We can strike at war taxation, and we must," he said, and was forced to halt by the applause that greeted his declaration.

Industrial as well as international peace was proclaimed by President Harding.

"I had rather submit our industrial controversies to the conference table in advance," he said, "than to a settlement table after conflict and suffering. The earth is thirsting for the cup of good will. Understanding is its fountain source. I would like to acclaim an era

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